

GREAT STRUGGLE
MARNE PROCEEDS
BUT NO DECISION

Battle Which Has Been in Progress for Week Near Paris is Reported as Quite Lacking in Success

GERMAN RIGHT
IS IN RETREAT

German Left, However, Composed of Sections of Prince's Army is Still Fighting With Varied Success

[ASSOCIATED PRESS DISPATCH]
LONDON, Sept. 11.—The battle of the Marne, as the French have christened the great struggle which now has been in progress for a week in the territory between Paris and Verdun, with allied armies of France and England on one side and the Germans on the other, has not yet reached a decisive result. The German right, however, in the face of superior forces, threatened with an outflanking movement, continues to retire to the north along the route over which General von Kluck made his famous dash toward Paris from the Belgian border after having defeated the allies at Mons, and again at Cambrai and St. Quentin.

With Kluck also, according to the French official reports, the right wing of von Bulow's army is falling back toward the rivers Aisne and Aube. On Bulow's left, the army of the Prince of Wurtemberg, which has been trying for weeks to break through the French line, has also stopped fighting and retired north. The German left wing, however, composed of other sections of the prince's army and the army commanded by the German crown prince, is still fighting with varying success. The armies however appear to have passed Verdun, as Berlin reports say they have been bombarding fortified positions south of that fortress, and a comprehensive French official report issued tonight indicates that General von Kluck was further south and east of Paris than hitherto has been disclosed, so his advance was even faster than he was given credit for making.

It seems that had the German armies on his left moved anywhere nearly as quickly as he did, the battle of the Marne might never have been fought. However, faced by the strong British and French force, with another French force advancing from Paris, and threatening his flank and his communication, von Kluck was compelled to withdraw northward and then fight the French on the river Ourcq. In this fighting, according to British-French reports, a number of German guns, hundreds of prisoners and part of a German transport were taken. The German report, on the other hand, says: "The war booty was represented by fifty guns and some thousands of prisoners."

As at first received, this report said the Germans admitted defeat and the loss of men and guns, but it later was explained this was a telegraphic error. English newspapers decline to accept this explanation and insist that the admission really was made to be withdrawn later by some superior officer.

In their retirement, Generals von Kluck and von Bulow had at their heels the French army that went south to fight, which when the Germans started to fall back, they quickly advanced and took the offensive. While this fighting must have been severe, the really hard blows of the battle appear to have been struck between Vitry le Francois and Sezanne.

Here the French were drawn up on the road over which they could move rapidly. They were repeatedly attacked by von Bulow's right Saxony army and Prince of Wurtemberg's right. These attacks, which continued until Thursday night, were of a most violent character, according to the French report, and were stopped only when Gen. Pau got possession of the hills north of Sezanne, from which his artillery had commanded the valley down which the Germans necessarily an their way from Châlons.

It was for the possession of these hills the French fought hard early in the battle and was here daily a fight occurred which first went in favor of one side and then the other.

It is believed here this retirement was supported by the Germans, are still putting up a fight against the Russians although it has been predicted for days their surrender or annihilation was imminent. The Russians are able only to cope with Landsturm.

It is reported that Germany is withdrawing troops from Alsace, but whether they are for the Prussian frontier or are to support armies which are facing the allies in western France was not disclosed. It is considered likely, however, the general staff will gather all the forces it can to get through the French force, east of Paris, either by the route they were trying during the past week or through Lunéville.

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POINCARÉ DENIES USES
DUM DUM BULLETS

BORDEAUX, Midnight, Sept. 11.—President Poincaré cabled President Wilson the following: "Mr. President: I am informed the German government has sought to surprise your excellency's good faith by alleging that dum dum bullets manufactured in the French state factory are used by our soldiers. This calumny is but an audacious attempt to reverse the rules. Germany has since the beginning of the war used dum dum bullets and violated daily the law of nations. On August 18 and several times since we have had occasion to bring those acts to the notice of your excellency and the powers signatory to The Hague convention."

Troops From New
Zealand Holding
South Sea Island

[ASSOCIATED PRESS DISPATCH]
HONOLULU, Sept. 11.—The South Sea Island Upolu, on which is situated Apia, the capital of German Samoa, was occupied without firing a shot on August 29 by 1500 New Zealand troops transported by the liners Tahiti and Wilhelmsch, and conveyed by the cruiser Australia, the battleship Camperdown and two British torpedo boats. Governor Schultz and 110 other government officials were made prisoners and taken to the Fiji Islands.

Frederick Heintz, wireless operator, refused an offer of \$10,000 to reveal the hiding place of powerful apparatus stripped from the new wireless plant when the news of war reached here. The Upolu population is 20,000 of which 510 are whites. Robert Louis Stevenson died and was buried there at Vaiala.

Into the hills of Vitry le Francois was made to enable Gen. Von Moltke, the German general and staff to plan some other means or way of breaking through the French line.

Although the Germans had to send some of their best troops back to Prussia to meet the Russian force, it is not for a moment thought here that there will be any long pause in their efforts to beat the French.

Crown Prince Frederick William, with his portion of Prince of Wurtemberg's army is still fighting. A French report says of this battle that there is no great change in the situation, there being alternate advances and retreats.

The Germans have brought up some siege guns against Nancy, here, as in the Vosges, and it is reported there is no change in the situation. The British public seems well satisfied with the result of the battle so far as it has gone, but military experts warn them it is not over yet.

It was suggested by some military men as being possible the French are only holding the line of Marne on sufferance, while the Germans are making some change in their line of communications. Among experts it is considered there is no reason to suppose the German army has fought to a standstill.

The distress of the German right wing, however, has given the little Belgian army another opportunity to do something and it is taking advantage of it by harassing the German reinforcements which are hurrying south to Gen. Von Kluck's assistance also to attack the German left in Belgium. As only a few troops of the German line are left there the Belgians are able only to cope with Landsturm.

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WASHINGTON IS
UNAWARE OF THE
TURKS' STAND

State Department is Without Official Advice of Reported Action of Diplomats Refusing to Accept Treaty Abrogation

MORGENTHAU
IS SILENT

United States Has Studied the Treaties of 1830 and 1862 Between United States and Turkey, But Attitude is Not Decided

[ASSOCIATED PRESS DISPATCH]
WASHINGTON, Sept. 11.—The state department was without official advice at a late hour as to the reported action of the foreign diplomats in Constantinople in communicating to the Turkish government yesterday the decision of their respective governments not to accept an abolition of foreign extra-territorial rights by the Porte. No message from Ambassador Morgenthau at Constantinople has been received for several days, and if he is participating in the action of the other ambassadors, it is without instructions from the department.

The president asked Secretary Bryan to call the attention of Turkish Ambassador A. Rustem Bey to the recent statements attributed to him, and inquire if they were authorized. The Turkish ambassador explained to Secretary Bryan that Turkey's abrogation of her conventions and capitulations granting special privileges to the powers was a step taken merely to recover her national rights. The ambassador pointed out that the effect of the action was not to terminate the treaties of 1830 and 1862 between the United States and Turkey, but to remove those extra-territorial rights which the American government enjoyed under the most favored nation clauses. The state department officials studied the treaties and the Turkish laws carefully, but it was not determined what the attitude of the United States would be. It is thought the American government will await the initiative of the powers before entering into diplomatic negotiations on the subject.

Discussing informally questions arising out of the abrogation of the conventions, the Turkish ambassador suggested an interesting situation that might arise with reference to Egypt. Here, he thought, Great Britain probably would welcome the removal of the capitulations as it left the British control of Egypt unimpaired by special privileges to other foreigners. He declined to discuss the effect of Turkey's action on the European situation, but he emphatically denied it was a pretext for war.

The ambassador pointed out that while capitulations were interwoven in most of Turkey's treaties, there were many commercial treaties not affected by this action. As to the American missions he made it clear that they would be protected as formerly under the Ottoman law.

Late tonight the ambassador authorized the following statement: "In the presence of the importance given to the statement made by me a few days back, arising out of rumors sedulously disseminated in the United States that a general massacre of Christians is in preparation in Turkey, it may serve a good purpose to explain that, according to me, great responsibility rests at the present moment on the press of the United States, where the situation is naturally a very strained one."

"For past years the newspapers of this country indulged in blind hostility toward Turkey. This has been comparatively unimportant so far as the unfairness of this attitude may cause serious mischief. In the absence of all restrictive clauses in the press laws of the United States in regard to the treatment of foreign countries I adopted the only course available to induce the United States press to take a more serious view of its relationship to Turkey—that of a straightforward appeal to it in which I pointedly mentioned some of the things that have happened in the United States which should not have happened, in view of inducing it to deal more charitably with Turkey."

"I am firmly convinced morally if not conventionally of the right in adopting this course. There are times, and this is one of them, when conventions can and must be set aside. The interests of humanity should not be sacrificed to them."

Refuse to Accept
PARIS, Sept. 11.—The Rome correspondent of the Havas agency says that Constantinople dispatches announce that foreign ambassadors, including that of Germany, yesterday informed the Turkish government that the powers will not accept the abolition of the treaty rights accorded foreigners.

The Figaro says there are 20,000 priests serving in the French army.

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NURSES WHO'LL MINISTER TO BRITISH SOLDIERS AT THE FRONT

SMITH'S LEAD
IN MARICOPA
IS 3376 VOTES

Hunt Defeats Hughes Here
1366 Votes — Hayden's
Vote Does Not Equal the
Full Voting Strength of
Ticket This Year

The unofficial returns completed on the recent primary held in Maricopa county show that Senator Mark A. Smith's majority in Maricopa alone passed in the thousands. To be correct the aged senator from the south put it over the candidate from the north upon the proposition before the democrats to be nominated for senator in Maricopa county alone, 3376 votes or better than two to one. None the less surprising was the vote on the governorship. It was expected that since this is Dr. Hughes' home county, his vote here would be proportionately heavier than elsewhere, yet the present incumbent of the office obtained 1366 votes from the democrats more than did the doctor. In some few of the precincts Dr. Hughes led Governor Hunt but not in many.

The leading Maricopan to obtain votes before his countymen, when opposed by another democrat was Lin B. Orme who led Auditor Callaghan 1229 votes. However, he failed to keep this sort of a lead in the other counties and hence is defeated for the nomination. There was a great deal of interest in the vote for corporation commissioner in this county since there were two candidates from Maricopa for that office, Don C. Babbitt and F. A. Jones. In the county canvass Mr. Jones led the ticket and beat Mr. Babbitt a little more than one hundred votes. However, Mr. Babbitt did not pole the same proportionate vote in other counties hence the general concession that he will not be one of the commissioners.

Probably as much interest was expressed over the vote for mine inspector in Maricopa county as on any other candidacy in the primary. In Maricopa Bolin led Hanson all the way coming through the final count by a lead of 896 votes. The full figures on the state ticket are: Complete returns for Maricopa county on the state ticket are as follows:

Ling 2551
Smith 3254
Hayden 6028
Cunningham 2669
Franklin 2951
Hawkins 2561
Ross 2656
Hughes 2870
Hunt 4236
Orme 3246
Callaghan 2595
Orme 3824
Parr 2103
Simms 5270
Hardy 1337
Jones 1143
Linney 2531
Case 2348
Robertson 2348
Babbitt 2348
Bradner 2129
Cole 2204
Geary 2913
Jones 2687
Weatherford 2276
Bolin 2021
Hanson 2185
Miller, P. J. 4487
Zander 3673

Graham's Count
(Special to The Republican)
SAFFORD, Sept. 11.—Twelve pre-

Say Conditions
Among Women
Workers Is Good

[ASSOCIATED PRESS DISPATCH]
LOS ANGELES, Sept. 11.—Despite the fact that the local market is badly overcrowded, conditions among women workers in the department stores are above those in many other cities, the federal industrial relations commission heard today from various witnesses.

A minimum wage, Mrs. Katherine P. Edson, state industrial welfare commissioner; Arthur Letts, president of the National Free Goods association, and W. E. Chamberlain, manager of a local department store, testified, was about that paid in states where it had been fixed by law. As yet no minimum wage law has been passed in California, but one is to be introduced at the coming session of the legislature. It is thought the scale will be between \$8 and \$10 per week.

Both Chamberlain and Letts explained that lack of efficiency caused salaries to remain low for many workers. "The greatest trouble among women workers in this country is lack of efficiency," Mr. Letts testified. "A great many employes regard the years between the age of 18 and 22 as merely a carrying-over period, and have marriage as their ultimate aim. If they can earn money in my store, the sky is the limit."

Neither of the witnesses are employers of organized labor, but Letts has a grievance committee among the employees that present the case of an employee. Both men strongly endorsed the workmen's compensation act.

Mrs. Edson testified the contributing causes of social evils here has been working married women whose husbands do not earn a sufficient wage to pay for their homes. Thus, she testified, many children are forced into the streets.

"The result of the open shop in Los Angeles has been to produce moral, intellectual and physical cowardness," Mrs. Francis Noel of the Women's Trade Union League testified, "and the Merchants & Manufacturers' association has covered not only the worker, but the small merchant."

The witness also testified that the local police force is used to carry out the commands of employers. She cited an instance where, she said, two policemen and a detective were sent forth to guard a laundry where it was feared five girls might resort to "violence."

The Senate—
Davis 2271
Irvine 2254
Johnson 2049
Stapley 2480
Webb 2444
The House—
Acuff 2167
Austin 2921
Conners 2435
Erdmans 1453
Frazier 2448
Goodman 3381
Powers 3587
McLain 2892
Vaughn, Loren 2588
Watkins 2446
Whipple 1348

The Supervisors
Brooks 2195
Corrigan 1253
Jack 1456
(Continued on Page Three)

SAY SALVATION
ARMY STORES
NOT TO SOLICIT

Four Managers of Stores in
Los Angeles Are Arrested
Following Order Prohibiting
Soliciting Funds or
Merchandise

[ASSOCIATED PRESS DISPATCH]
LOS ANGELES, Sept. 11.—Four managers of the Salvation Army stores here were arrested late today on a charge filed by the municipal charities commission, in the enforcement of its order prohibiting the organization from longer soliciting funds or merchandise in the city.

These arrests followed the decision of Commissioner Thomas Estill of Chicago in charge of the western half of the United States for the Salvation Army, to fight for the continuance of the nine stores operated here and the institutions and charity work dependent upon them. Defying the commission's order, Provincial Secretary Wood ordered the stores and soliciting continued, meanwhile preparing to show in court the commission's own figures prove untrue its charge that one-third of the funds collected are sent to other cities.

Commissioner Estill claims that about six per cent of the separate religious fund is sent out for overhead, part of which returns in the form of grants and this fund is not under the jurisdiction of the commission.

The Salvation Army officials declare this is the first time a city in the United States has forbidden their institutional work. Under the order, only three of the present institutions which are self-supporting can continue.

Persecution is charged by the Salvation Army. They cite to prove it that the commission made public those who have not solicited, but are selling goods collected before the ban was put on such work and alleged distortion of the commission's own figures.

WANT WAR INSURANCE

[ASSOCIATED PRESS DISPATCH]
WASHINGTON, Sept. 11.—Applications for more than \$5,000,000 war risk insurance have reached the federal bureau. The rates and regulations will be announced in a few days and policies then issued.

Cannot Aid Cotton Men In
Meeting Unusual Conditions

[ASSOCIATED PRESS DISPATCH]
WASHINGTON, Sept. 11.—After long consideration federal officials here are convinced that the federal government can take no further steps to aid cotton producers to meet unusual conditions caused by the European war. The treasury department announced its determination to accept warehouse receipts as a basis for additional national bank currency, but friends of the plan for valorization of the cotton crop have not succeeded in convincing government officials of its desirability.

Officials who studied the situation feel that any remedy to be taken lies in the cotton men themselves, and in the state legislatures. The idea is

SENATE PASSES
AN EMERGENCY
CURRENCY BILL

Measure Growing Out of European War is Now Up to House and Would Increase Per Cent of Commercial Paper

TO BE CALLED
UP ON WEDNESDAY

Efforts Made to Exempt from Freight Tax Farm Products En Route to Market Meet With Immediate Rejection

[ASSOCIATED PRESS DISPATCH]
WASHINGTON, Sept. 11.—An emergency currency bill, amending the Vreeland-Aldrich act to make 75 per cent instead of 40 per cent, the amount of commercial paper to be accepted from banks as security for emergency currency, passed the senate without a roll call and now goes to the house. The measure is one of those growing out of the European war.

The bill will be called up on Tuesday for debate, when a special rule to expedite its passage probably will be presented. Efforts were made to exempt from the freight tax farm products enroute to market but the proposal was rejected on the ground that it would kill the effect of the tax entirely and open it to amendments of all sorts.

"No one wants this bill," said Underwood. "We don't want any kind of a tax, but we cannot help it. We didn't want war in Europe. We will push the bill through as rapidly as possible."

Representative Rucker of Missouri, introduced a bill to increase the income tax rate one-half per cent, and to reduce the exemption to \$2000 from \$3000. This had been originally provided by the ways and means committee in the revenue bill but was withdrawn at the request of the president.

New York City Loan
NEW YORK, Sept. 11.—Progress of the new \$100,000,000 city loan overshadowed all other domestic financial developments. A broad demand from out of town indicated a very small amount will be left for public offering. Moreover, it is believed that many foreign holders of maturing notes, attracted by the higher interest yield, are likely to take their share of the new issue instead of cash for the old notes.

This week's shipments of foodstuffs, while considerably under the preceding weeks, is fully one-third larger than that of the corresponding week in 1913.

"That the cotton situation is assuming a more acute phase is judged from the fact that legislatures in some southern states are to hold special sessions to meet conditions in that commodity growing out of the European war. It is known the movements of money point to a material cash gain by the clearing houses banks this week, an increase estimated from \$5,000,000 to \$7,000,000. In the meantime the paralysis of the financial markets is reflected in further decrease of local bank clearings, the decline aggregating 17 per cent. Mercantile buyers continue of cautious nature with an undertone of moderate optimism. There was better inquiry after commercial paper and few loans, some extending into 1915, were reported, but as a rule the banks were increasingly wary on long time accommodations.

The London discount rate was unchanged, but money was said to be in greater supply. Private advices to the effect that exchange there may resume business soon and that the bear faction in the markets has begun to cover commitments, was received with skepticism here.

NO BUBONIC PLAGUE

NEW ORLEANS, Sept. 11.—For the first time since the outbreak of bubonic plague here on June 27, there is not a case under treatment, according to an announcement today by Dr. W. C. Rucker, assistant surgeon general in charge of the plague fight. Three persons at the isolation hospital have been pronounced "clinically cured" and will be released within a day or so.

Half Million To Promote
Standard Oil Rival

[ASSOCIATED PRESS DISPATCH]
SAN FRANCISCO, Sept. 11.—Testimony before the state railroad commission today developed the fact that Marcus Samuels of London, representative of the Rothschilds interests was to be paid half a million of dollars to promote the Valley Pipe Line Company of California.

"And what services were to be rendered by Mr. Samuels for this stupendous fee?" was asked by Paul

Simcheimer, stock and bond expert of the commission.

"Oh, he is giving his personal attention to work," replied one of the attorneys for the company.

The Valley Pipe Line Company, a subsidiary of the Shell Royal Dutch Petroleum Company, the chief world competitor of the Standard Oil, opened its plan before the commission today for a stock issue of \$5,285,000 for the construction of a pipe line 170 miles long from Conalinga to Martinez.